



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

*Case of smallpox in Little Rock, Ark.*

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., February 4, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that there is a case of confluent smallpox in the Logan H. Roots Memorial Hospital in this city, in the person of a boy 7 years of age, who has been in the hospital two months preceding the attack. The source of contagion is not known. The hospital records show that on January 21, 1899, a patient was admitted to the hospital and was accompanied to the bathroom by the boy who now has smallpox, the disease of the former being recorded as chicken pox and patient discharged same day. On January 29 the boy was taken with the initial symptoms of smallpox. The case is now isolated and no communication is allowed with any part of the hospital building.

Respectfully, yours,

L. P. GIBSON,  
*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.**Smallpox in North Carolina.*

Health officer R. H. Lewis reports, February 4, 2 cases of smallpox in Pasquotank County. Origin of the disease, the vicinity of Norfolk. Precautions taken, compulsory vaccination.

*Smallpox at San Rafael, Tex.*

BROWNSVILLE, TEX., January 29, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that 4 new cases of smallpox have been discovered at San Rafael, a ranch on the Texas side, about 6 miles from the city. The county physician has charge of these patients, and strict quarantine is observed. These, like the previously reported case, are outgrowths from Laredo, Tex.

I am, sir, respectfully, yours,

JOSEPH K. COMBE,  
*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.**Smallpox in Alexandria, Va.*

Following is the daily report of smallpox in Alexandria by Sanitary Inspector Snowden: January 30, 12 cases, 7 suspects; January 31, 5 cases, 13 suspects; February 1, 13 cases, 1 suspect; February 2, 6 cases; February 3, 9 cases, 4 suspects.

The total number of cases reported by Health Officer Miller to date, 149. He recommends closing of the public schools, but the authorities decline to take this step. A house-to-house vaccination is going on, but without compulsory vaccination.

February 4, 7 cases, 8 suspects; February 5, 4 cases, 2 suspects; February 6, 9 cases, 4 suspects.

*Smallpox in Norfolk, Va.*

NORFOLK, VA., February 6, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to give the following report of smallpox at Norfolk up to February 3, as obtained from the health physician of the city. Total number of cases received and sent to pesthouse up to February 3, 286; discharged, 150; remaining at pesthouse, 136. At house of detention, total number of exposed persons held, 159; discharged, 80; remaining under observation, 79.

Respectfully, yours,

A. C. SMITH,  
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*